

Male Library

DAILY NEWS.

STONE & UZZELL, PROPRIETORS
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Over W. C. Stromach & Co's Store,
CASH—IN VARIOUSLY IN ADVANCE.
The DAILY NEWS will be delivered to
subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week,
payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$7
per annum; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for three
months. The WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

The Raleigh Daily News.

THURSDAY... JULY 24, 1873.

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor

MORNING EDITION.

For House of Representatives.

GEORGE H. SNOW,

OF WAKE.

ELECTION 1ST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

LOCAL BRIDES.

Ban shooting is now fast coming into vogue.

French harps are coming into vogue again with the boys.

The steeple of the Presbyterian church is undergoing repairs.

16,000 postal cards were received at the postoffice yesterday.

Not a single item was attainable at any of the offices in the Capitol yesterday.

Morgan street, east of Wynne, Yancey & Co's stable, is being paved with rock.

Quite a number of our people will leave this morning to attend the ball at Kitchell's Springs.

Are not the Conservatives and Democrats of this township going to nominate candidates for township offices?

The saloon in the basement of the National Hotel is being refitted, and is to be under the supervision of Mr. Hammett.

In one report of absent citizens, a few days ago, we neglected to mention that W. T. Adams and lady are touring in Scotland.

The docket of the Supreme Court was exhausted yesterday, but the Justices will remain in session during the week.

We understand that the bidding for furnishing materials to be used in the construction of the new postoffice will be quite lively.

M. V. Gilbert, the Radical nominee for the House of Representatives, was to have spouted in Panther Branch Township yesterday.

A large number of delegates en route to the Methodist Conference, which convenes at Cary to-day, passed through the city yesterday.

There is a letter held in the postoffice in this city, for lack of proper postage, addressed to Miss Tempy Womack, Osgood, Chatham county.

The store formerly occupied by Wayne Alcott, next to Williams' book store on Fayetteville street, is being thoroughly overhauled and renovated.

Coffee Kelly proposes to give an exhibition in fencing and boxing at Maginn's Hall at an early day, and also to make up a class for instruction in the art.

Rev. Mr. Cohen, the efficient Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, paid us a visit yesterday. He is engaged in a noble work and should be supported and encouraged by all good citizens.

The following North Carolinians were at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs on the 21st inst.: Dr. T. D. Hogg, Miss S. Hogg, Miss J. Hogg, of Raleigh; Miss Maria Alston, Miss Julie Somerville, of Warrenton; Mr. William Barnett, of Enfield, and Mr. Al. Brown, of Wilson.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the State Baptist Convention, held at the Baptist church in this city, a few nights ago, it was unanimous decided to hold the next Convention in the town of Warrenton. Applications were made from the churches at Wilmington, Newbern, Greensboro, Charlotte, Salem, Winston and other places, but the preference, after much debate and several ballots, was given to Warrenton.

On motion of Commissioner Jinks, Sheriff Lee was allowed until the 1st Monday in September to renew his bond for the collection of State and county taxes, and that the tax list be retained in office until said bond is renewed.

On motion of the same, the Sheriff was allowed \$110.35 for State insolvents and removals in property, and \$936.60 for county insolvents removals for the year 1872.

On motion of Commissioner Jones, the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of City Commissioners, the Sheriff is entitled to receive the tax list for collection for the year 1872 on paying to the County Treasurer the amount of taxes of 1873, all questions reserved for adjustment and settlement hereafter, on giving bond as required by law and the order of the Board. *Provided*, that this resolution is not to be considered to extend the time of settlement as required by law, and *provided*, that this resolution shall not be construed to release him from any penalties or interest now incurred or owing to the county.

Commissioner Wynne voted against the resolution.

The Board adjourned to meet again this day week.

MEETING.—The Board of Directors for the Insane Asylum will hold a special meeting to-day to fill the vacancy in the Stewardship caused by the death of Mr. Huggins. The Directors are requested to be in attendance at the Mayor's office promptly at 11:30 this a.m., where they will find carriages to convey them to the Asylum.

THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. II.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1873.

NO. 128.

THE FEVER SPREADING.—The editorial marrying fever which has prevailed to an alarming extent in this State for the past six months has not yet abated. Foote, of the *Warrenton Gazette* and Harrell, of the *Henderson Tribune* seems to be running a foot race to see which will get to the hatter first, and others we learn are getting in the notion. We have married off one this season and we have two more to sacrifice. We are anxious to dispose of one immediately, and we may succeed. The following facts will exhibit our showing to this end:

Syne, the news editor of this paper yesterday afternoon exhibited an alacrity in his movements somewhat unusual and, by the way, rather remarkable. We at first only gave the circumstance a passing notice, but later in the evening such was the increase in his gait and action that he really showed a hurried movement, and actually (we do not mean to exaggerate) had copy ready before the casement wanted it. This attracted general attention, but when he carried the copy up stairs himself, general consternation seized the entire force in the composing room. We will not attempt to describe the exciting scene that followed in the room. The foreman, who has a plentiful share of curiosity in his nature, slyly crept down to our desk, beckoned us aside and asked in a soft whisper, "What's up?" giving a meandering nod towards Syne, who, at this moment rushed in the door, took his seat at the desk, and called lustily for proofs—"any telegraphic proofs ready?" Being answered in the negative, a second rush, more frantic still, was made for the paper room where, for the first time in our remembrance, he supplied himself with "strips" without asking every man in the office the whereabouts of the paper-cutter. This last freak somewhat disturbed the equilibrium of the venerable mailing Clerk, who asked us in an undertone, if we thought this last reformation of Syne's was genuine.

We made no reply to either interrogatory. It was very evident there was "something up" and our fear were somewhat excited as to what that "something" was. It was probable that the late reformation was either not genuine or too sudden—at any rate, something was up and it was our duty to keep a watch on it from our truly alarming unusually hurried movement.

Like a flash our hero glided out of the office and went in the direction of his private apartment; where he proceeded to array himself as elaborately as the limited space of his wardrobe would permit. A few moments completed this job when he again presented himself at the office door and briskly enquired, "Has a buggy been sent here for me?"

The old man looking over his specks and viewing from head to foot the disguised form before him—whom he did not recognize till he spoke, said—"a buggy—a buggy for you, who the d—?" we will not give the old man's remarks in full, but before he got through, a buggy did arrive, and Syne got in and drove off.

As he passed from our astonished gaze around the corner of Davie street we turned to re-enter our sanctum when we met a young friend from the country, who informed us that it was the rumor of his neighborhood that a certain news editor of a Raleigh daily newspaper was courting a neighbor of his, and that he heard he was going out at the hour of writing, but if he goes to the Kitchell's ball we shall believe the whole story.

The Galaxy, for August, of which we have received the advance copy, has an uncommonly varied and promising table of contents, and its promise is more than made good by the articles which follow.

The leading article is a picturesque sketch of Vienna. Two very interesting and suggestive articles upon language follow. A very strong article of this number is "Personal Recollections of the Revolution in Berlin in 1848," by Hon. Theodore S. Fay. In short its entire contents numbering twenty-two articles are of a peculiarly entertaining character.

At THE REQUEST OF FRIENDS

in different parts of the country, and believing that it would be convenient to be of service to the entire population of the country, I hereby declare myself a CANDIDATE for the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to the session of Congress occasioned by the resignation of H. C. Badger, Esq.

GEORGE H. SNOW.

C O A L ! C O A L !

I shall have in a few days a vessel load of No. 1 "Red Ash" Coal. Parties wishing a supply can put it in at a very low figure, deliverable in months of August and September.

W. C. STRONACH.

G. S. H. APPLEGATE

A R C H I T E C T .

RALEIGH, N. C.

Plans, Specifications and Detailed Drawings.—Plaster Buildings gotten up from Specimen Plates in the latest style and quantity of material required given for all Plans. For office, enquire at H. G. Williamson, Upton Church & Thomas, my 18th HATTIE A. MARKLAND.

N E W FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.

Good facilities for giving satisfaction, both in style and prices. The ladies are respectfully invited to give a trial. Rates connected with West Spring Machine shop, up stairs over Mrs. Gittering's Millinery store, Fayetteville street, Raleigh N. C.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

JULY 23-D&Wm.

G I N S ! G I N S ! G I N S !!!

"Taylor's" Georgia Cotton Gin.

"Wade's" Georgia Cotton Gin.

"Hall's" Georgia Cotton Gin.

H. L. Emery's Universal Cotton Gin and Condenser.

Furnish any of the above well known and highly recommended Cotton Gins; also "Ingersoll's" Cotton Press.

WILLIAMSON, UPTON CHURCH & THOMAS.

JULY 20-00

NOON DISPATCHES.

Miscellaneous Items.

WASHINGTON, July 23rd.—The head-quarters of the department of the Gulf will be temporarily removed from New Orleans to Holly Springs on the 20th instant.

Three or four miles east of Princeton, on Indian creek, ten persons died since last Friday, and new cases are reported daily.

Reports are current that the cholera has broken out in Carmi and Mount Carmel, Ill., but it is believed the stories are unfounded.

Advices from Mount Vernon states that there is only about 150 people left in that place, and the surrounding towns are filled with Mount Vernon citizens, who have fled from their own city.

The Board of Health requests all persons not to visit the place for the present.

CONCORD, Ky., July 23.—Wm. King, killed R. W. Stricketh. Both railroad contractors.

CHICAGO, July 23rd.—The Board of Health reports 423 deaths, including 149 cholera. Mortalities are at among the recent arrived emigrants.

G. S. H. APPLEGATE

A R C H I T E C T .

RALEIGH, N. C.

Plans, Specifications and Detailed Drawings.—Plaster Buildings gotten up from Specimen Plates in the latest style and quantity of material required given for all Plans. For office, enquire at H. G. Williamson, Upton Church & Thomas, my 18th.

W. C. STRONACH.

W Y A T T , G R E E N & C O .

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Sold on consignment, which will receive prompt attention.

Ordered at lowest market rates when accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference.

July 23-9

W R A P P I N G P A P E R .

200 Boxes Falls Neuse Manufacturing Company Paper. We have made arrangements by which we can sell to the trade at mill prices.

WILLIAMSON, UPTON CHURCH & THOMAS.

WOOD AND COAL YARD

at the head of Harrett Street, Oak, Hickory and Pine Wood.

Orders left at the store or yard promptly.

W. C. STRONACH.

W A N T E D

To engage some good cream, may 30-4f.

MOSELEY.

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

Engrove Family Flour.

Fresh lot of each "just arrived."

JULY 23-11

W. C. STRONACH.

T U R N I P S — G U A N O ! G U A N O !

50 Sacks Patapisco Guano prepared for Turnips, this day arriving.

WILLIAMSON, UPTON CHURCH & THOMAS.

JULY 23-11

D R . T U R N E R ,

D E N T I S T .

Will be absent from his office in this city, for two weeks.

JULY 23-11

R. F. JONES & CO.

H O U S E F O R R E N T .

Upper Martin and Harrington streets, in Western Ward. Apply to

R. F. JONES & CO.

JULY 23-11

Spanish News.

MADRID, July 23.—A meeting which was attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large number of the Cortes was held last evening at the War office to discuss what measures should be adopted to secure the overthrow of the insurrectionary movements in the country and the restoration of order.

The Cortes has approved a bill pending for the imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons known to be sympathetic with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the royal population.

The minority of the Cortes have issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the government.

LARD IN TIERCE, BARRELS AND

Kegs. JULY 23-11

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

J A P A N E S E S I L K S

AT. DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.

JULY 23-11

50 BOXES SUGAR CAKES.

10 barrels Gunpowder.

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

JULY 23-11

DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.

</div

The Raleigh Daily News.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

THURSDAY.....JULY 24, 1873.

THE ELECTION, AUGUST 7TH.

The election to be held in this State on the first Thursday in August, on the constitutional amendments, is one of vast importance to our people.

It involves vital changes in the organic law of the State.

For the information of voters, we publish on our fourth page, and shall keep standing until the day of election, the clauses in the Constitution proposed to be altered, together with the eight amendments that passed the Legislature by the requisite constitutional majority, and which are to be submitted to the people for approval or rejection on Thursday, the seventh day of August next.

All the amendments proposed are necessary and important, and those who favor them should not fail to vote.

JUDGE RODMAN'S LETTER ON THE CODE.

A friend suggests to us that our comments yesterday on Mr. Justice Rodman's letter were in some degree unjust to that gentleman, inasmuch as he labored strenuously as a member of the Convention of 1868, against the change in our legal system which was wrought by that body.

We stated that the complications which had arisen under the present laws, were due in part from the Code of Civil Procedure prepared by Judge Rodman and his co-commissioners, and in part from the language of the present Constitution, which the Judge assisted in framing, as he was a member of the Convention of 1868. As the Judge was a leading member of that Convention and, we believe, universally regarded as the ablest member, we thought we had reason for calling the Constitution which was the work of that Convention, Judge Rodman's Constitution. As he was also a member of the Code Commission, and was elected in 1868 a Justice of the Supreme Court, it is presumption that his judgment and opinion had considerable weight in shaping the most important chapters in the Code of Civil Procedure, and therefore we had reason for calling it Judge Rodman's Code.

Granted, that Judge Rodman labored as a member of the Convention to prevent the overthrow of the old legal system of North Carolina. He is still responsible as a member of the Code Commission for the confusion which prevails in the new system. The abolition of the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits could have been effected without substituting therefor the bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions of the new North Carolina Code of Civil Procedure.

Judge Rodman doubtless endeavored to defeat the sections of Article IV of the new Constitution relating to the abolition of the old forms of legal action and rules of practice; but his failure in his efforts in this regard does not furnish a sufficient excuse for the chaotic confusion of the new Code, which was in part prepared by himself. While a number of our lawyers, especially of our younger lawyers, favor the abolition of the old system, and while old and young members of the bar acknowledge that some features of the Code are great improvements on the old practice, yet the attempt to adapt the New York Code, founded upon the statutory enactments and legal decisions in that State, to the state of affairs in North Carolina, has proved a signal failure and led to endless confusion. The book of the Code Commissioners is a very crude job—to say the least of it!

The Constitution framed by the Convention, of which Judge Rodman was a member, is even a worse botch than the Code of Civil Procedure.

Judge Rodman doubtless labored ineffectually to defeat certain clauses in Article IV of the Constitution, but these clauses are not so important as various others inserted in that instrument, which his Honor did nothing to resist. The Constitution has been aptly termed a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions. As the ablest member of the Convention, it strikes us he could have prevented the interpolation of many sections in the organic law of the State, which are still enveloped in the fog of obscurity, and which even the learning of our Supreme Court has not been able to elucidate or explain.

We acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, Publishers, Murray street, New York, through the hands of Prof. H. E. Shepherd, the following valuable publication:

"A Compendium of the History of the United States, from the earliest settlements to 1872, by Alexander H. Stephens." This work is designed to answer the purpose of a text-book in schools and colleges, as well as to meet the wants of general readers."

We shall read it carefully, and notice it at length hereafter.

Verily we need common schools for others than our own children. This record speaks louder of the condition of education in our State than Dr. Sears' report to the Peabody Trustees.—*Judge Rodman.*

If the distribution of the Peabody fund will give a clearer view of the Constitution of the State, a portion of that fund should be first distributed among some of our judicial officers.

RODMAN vs. RODMAN.

This was the task which was imposed on the Code Commission; not a work of mere compilation, of scissors and paste, but one which demanded both reading and thought. This great work was by no means complete when the Commission ceased to be.—*Judge Rodman's letter to Daily News.*

The Constitution required the Convention then sitting to appoint Commissioners to report a code; that is all that it did. The Convention did so, and the clause of the Constitution having been fulfilled, ceased to have any further effect. The Legislature was never under any obligation to adopt the reports of the Commissioners. It could have repealed the ordinance appointing them at any time, and it did repeat that part of it which provided for their being paid.—*Judge Rodman's letter to Daily News.*

As to your remark that the Commission continued to exist after the Code was completed, everybody knows that it was not completed.—*Judge Rodman's letter to Daily News.*

The term of the Commissioners expired on the 13th of March, 1873, by the provisions of the ordinance. The clause is thus trebly dead.—*Judge Rodman's letter to Daily News.*

All the amendments proposed are necessary and important, and those who favor them should not fail to vote.

JUDGE RODMAN'S LETTER ON THE CODE.

A friend suggests to us that our comments yesterday on Mr. Justice Rodman's letter were in some degree unjust to that gentleman, inasmuch as he labored strenuously as a member of the Convention of 1868, against the change in our legal system which was wrought by that body.

We stated that the complications which had arisen under the present laws, were due in part from the Code of Civil Procedure prepared by Judge Rodman and his co-commissioners, and in part from the language of the present Constitution, which the Judge assisted in framing, as he was a member of the Convention of 1868. As the Judge was a leading member of that Convention and, we believe, universally regarded as the ablest member, we thought we had reason for calling the Constitution which was the work of that Convention, Judge Rodman's Constitution. As he was also a member of the Code Commission, and was elected in 1868 a Justice of the Supreme Court, it is presumption that his judgment and opinion had considerable weight in shaping the most important chapters in the Code of Civil Procedure, and therefore we had reason for calling it Judge Rodman's Code.

Granted, that Judge Rodman labored as a member of the Convention to prevent the overthrow of the old legal system of North Carolina. He is still responsible as a member of the Code Commission for the confusion which prevails in the new system. The abolition of the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits could have been effected without substituting therefor the bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions of the new North Carolina Code of Civil Procedure.

Judge Rodman doubtless endeavored to defeat the sections of Article IV of the new Constitution relating to the abolition of the old forms of legal action and rules of practice; but his failure in his efforts in this regard does not furnish a sufficient excuse for the chaotic confusion of the new Code, which was in part prepared by himself. While a number of our lawyers, especially of our younger lawyers, favor the abolition of the old system, and while old and young members of the bar acknowledge that some features of the Code are great improvements on the old practice, yet the attempt to adapt the New York Code, founded upon the statutory enactments and legal decisions in that State, to the state of affairs in North Carolina, has proved a signal failure and led to endless confusion. The book of the Code Commissioners is a very crude job—to say the least of it!

The Constitution framed by the Convention, of which Judge Rodman was a member, is even a worse botch than the Code of Civil Procedure.

Judge Rodman doubtless labored ineffectually to defeat certain clauses in Article IV of the Constitution, but these clauses are not so important as various others inserted in that instrument, which his Honor did nothing to resist. The Constitution has been aptly termed a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions. As the ablest member of the Convention, it strikes us he could have prevented the interpolation of many sections in the organic law of the State, which are still enveloped in the fog of obscurity, and which even the learning of our Supreme Court has not been able to elucidate or explain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$1000 WANTED!

To take interest in and test the practical working of a horse power Cotton Picking Machine that I have invented and designed to pick the cotton out of the field with greater economy than the present plant, free from trash, or other foreign material, at the rate of an acre per hour. For particulars address

O. R. SMITH,
Raleigh, N. C.

"The history of the world cannot exhibit a parallel blunder." [Judge Rodman, on the action of the Legislature in amending the Constitution by abolishing the clauses relating to the Code Commission.]

"A parallel blunder" is furnished in the action of the Convention of 1868, of which Judge Rodman was a member, in inserting section 2, Article IV, in the organic law of the State.

Read the form for the tickets on the constitutional amendments agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Conservative, the Republican and the Liberal Republican parties. It will be found on the first columns of our local paper.

It is said that some of the members of the English House of Commons are given to school boy tricks, such as sticking pins in each other, placing glasses of water for the unwary to set down upon, etc., etc.

Bjornson, the Norwegian poet and novelist, is coming to this country for the reason he cannot live upon the \$250 salary which the government gives him as vicar of a little church at Swantwyk.

Vice-President Wilson has appeared in public only once since his paralytic stroke.

John E. Wadsworth, for many years a prominent merchant in Richmond, Va., died on Sunday.

Paul de Cassagnac is likely to recover from the wounds received in his late duel with M. Ranc.

The discussion of the "third term" is becoming general among the newspapers of the country.

Georgia negroes walk thirty miles to see a circus.

Miss Mary C. Lee, daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee, is in Vienna.

The total valuation of property in Detroit is \$27,081,000.

The Asbestos deposits at Lowell, Vermont, are said to be inexhaustible.

A wonderful gold mine has been discovered in the Argentine Republic.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

AND

Staple Dry Goods,

Hats, Boots,

and Shoes,

China, Crockery,

and Glass-ware

Corner of

FAYETTEVILLE AND HARGETT STS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Having on hand the most complete stock of goods ever received by him, he earnestly invites an examination of the same feeling confident that he can please any one wanting goods in his line.

Call and Examine, and you shall be suited.

ap 22-3m

SPRING ARRIVALS

— A T —

L. ROSENTHAL'S

NO 50 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

New Prints, New Dress Goods, Shoes and

Boots to suit all.

Hats of all Styles and Prices.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In great variety.

WHITE GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every Description.

Ready-Made Suits, for all wear, a Specialty. Prices range from

\$3 to \$35 per Suit.

My Stock has been most carefully selected in New York, and I respectfully invite the public to give it an examination before they purchase elsewhere.

Address orders

HARDWARE HOUSE OF

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Raleigh, N. C., Sole Agents for Southern States.

June 1-1f

300 DOZ. BOLLES

COTTON HOES

Received this day. TRADE SUPPLIED.

Address orders

10 BOXES PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

OLIVE SOAP," only for sale at

LEACH BROS., Agents for Raleigh, N. C.

april 5-1f

A FEW BARRELS N. C. MULLEST.

Warranted fresh, at

july 2-1f

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

15 Sacks Laguny Coffee,

22 Sacks Rio Coffee,

20 Pockets Java Coffee,

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

July 2-1f

MAGNOLIA LIGHT DRAFT GINS.

Perfect casting, and guaranteed the best Gins in use.

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

June 1-1f

O V E N B U R S T E R

Superior Family Flour, equal to the best, at reduced price. Try it.

R. F. JONES & CO.

July 1-1f

A NOTHER LOT OF THESE ELE-

GANT TEAS.

Just received at

CARMER'S DRUG STORE.

je 21-1f

SHINGLES & SHINGLES.

3,000 White Pine Shingles,

2,300 Cypress Heart Shingles,

For sale cheap.

W. C. STRONACH.

je 21-1f

12 SACKS JAVA COFFEE,

15 Sacks Laguny Coffee,

22 Sacks Rio Coffee,

20 Pockets Java Coffee,

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

July 2-1f

PARASOLS AND

Ladies Umbrellas,

AT DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.

June 1-1f

A N ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sponges from 5c. to \$2 each, just received and for sale at

CARMER'S DRUG STORE.

June 23-1f

12 SACKS JAVA COFFEE,

15 Sacks Laguny Coffee,

The Raleigh Daily News.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Up to the present 1,065 dog badges have been sold in Wilmington.

The protracted meeting in the Baptist church in Shelby still continues.

The crops in Anson, Union and Mecklenburg are reported to be very promising.

Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond county, has almost recovered from his recent illness.

The wheat crop of Catawba proves to be just about a half crop. The oats are remarkably fine.

According to the Post, the young men of Wilmington wear dog badges on their watch chains as charms. A most charming fashion.

In the Photographic Convention which assembled in Buffalo, N. Y. last week, M. C. Yates, of Wilmington, was made one of the Vice-Presidents.

The Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, is to re-open its books of subscription to the capital stock and issue \$100,000 additional, on the basis of 12 per cent premium.

We learn from the Wilmington Star, that on one day last week a workman on the trestle between Northeast and Northwest branches of the Cape Fear, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., killed a rattlesnake 6 feet long with 12 rattles.

In regard to the crops, the Hillsboro Recorder says:

"The portion of the county bordering on Caswell and Person has for some time past suffered from insufficiency of rain, and much uneasiness began to be felt for the condition of the tobacco and corn crop. It was refreshed on Friday by abundant showers, and for the present all fears are relieved, and a rain or two at seasonal intervals will secure the major part of the corn crop. Tobacco promises very well in the whole tobacco region of Orange, Person and Caswell."

Says the Newton Vindicator:

"Two gentlemen of the olden times who were pioneers in Western North Carolina, and who entered large bodies of fertile lands on the South Fork River, in Catawba and McDowell counties, could not agree upon a division of said lands, both preferring the pleasant Gardens in McDowell.

Their names were Whitener and McDowell. They finally agreed to decide the division by a *scrabble* a novel idea. McDowell threw Whitener and fell heir to the Pleasant Gardens where Old Fort is now located. Both have descendants in this country."

Says the Wilmington Journal of the 22d inst.:

"A colored man by the name of Thos. Lamb was arrested in Lumberton, last Saturday, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and lodged in the jail at that place. At the time there were three other occupants of the jail, all white men. Sunday morning, when the jailor visited the place, he found Lamb lying on the floor, dead. He was dreadfully mangled about the face and head and had evidently been beaten and stamped upon. The three white men were of course charged with the crime, and one of them has, it is said, turned State's evidence, charging the murder upon Bill Boxley, one of the three. We could not learn the names of the others nor the verdict of the Coronor's jury, which had not been rendered when the train passed that point yesterday."

Says the Charlotte Observer of the 22d inst.:

"On Saturday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a terrible accident befell two men, John Ewing and his son John, about four miles from this place. The men were digging a well for Mr. Wm. Rankin, in Sharon township. It was found necessary to blast some rocks in the bottom of the well, which at the time of the catastrophe had been dug 38 feet below the surface of the earth. They were both in the well when fire was prematurely applied to or communicated with the fuse, and the explosion took place with a terrific noise. The men were hurled from the well, accompanied by thousands of fragments of rocks.

The Elder Ewing sustained more serious injury than the other. He had a leg broken, and was bruised up considerably about the head and other parts of his body. The younger man had no bones broken. He is seriously and painfully injured, however, in different ways and on different parts of his person.

An attempt was made on last Monday night to poison the family of Mr. David Moore, of Orange county. A supply of meal had been received from the mill on the morning of that day, which was partaken of by the family at supper. The next morning Mrs. Moore mixed up a large quantity of dough of the same meal for the hands employed in threshing on the premises. She tasted the dough, and found it very bitter, but not attaching much importance to it, baked the bread, supposing the process of cooking would dissipate the unpleasant flavor. When baked, she again tasted, and the same intense bitterness continued.

The portion she had cut off, was thrown upon the ground, and speedily eaten by three dogs. In fifteen minutes they were all dead. Intense excitement followed the narrow escape of the family and the laborers.

A negro man named Haywood Tait, living on an adjoining place, was arrested on suspicion of having made the attempt, but there was not evidence enough to commit him, and he was accordingly discharged.

They report a queer case of spontaneous combustion from New Hampshire. A physician had prescribed linseed oil and camphor for severe pains in the chest, and the patient complained of the heat soon after its application on cotton batting. In about an hour he protested he could bear it no longer, and before it could be removed, it took fire, actually blazing up and burning the poor fellow's neck severely.

A grand gift concert is to be given in Norfolk, Va., October 15th, for the benefit of the Masonic Relief Association, in order to obtain funds to complete the Masonic Temple. One hundred thousand tickets are to be issued at \$5 each, and \$250,000 worth of prize will be given away. The first prize is \$50,000.

The discoveries that are constantly being made in this country are proving that man existed on this continent as far back in geological time as on the European continent: and it even seems that America, really the old world geologically, will prove to be the birthplace of the earliest race of man. One of the latest discoveries is that by Mr. E. L. Berthoud, given in full; with a map, in the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences for 1872." Mr. Berthoud there reports the discovery of ancient fireplaces, rude stone monuments, and implements of stone in great number and variety, in several places along Crow Creek, in Colorado, and also in several other river in the neighborhood. These fireplaces indicate several ancient sites of an unknown race, differing entirely from the mound-builders and the present Indians, while the shells and other fossils found with the remains make it appear certain that the deposit in which the ancient sites are found is as old as the Pliocene, and perhaps, as the Miocene periods. As the fossil shells found with the remains of man are estuarine forms, and as the sites of the ancient towns are on extended points of land and at the bases of ridges or bluffs, Mr. Berthoud thinks the localities have been near some ancient fresh water lake.

In West Virginia the conflict between Gov. Jacobs and the Board of Public Works as to who had the right to appoint a Superintendent of the Penitentiary, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Board.

The steamer New York, Captain Winchester, when eight miles east of Portland, on her trip from Boston, last Friday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, was visited by a shower of pebbles that fell like hailstones. The watch on deck, who was trimming his light at the time, supposed that some of the crew were pelting him. The whole of them fell abaft the paddle boxes. In the morning he swept them up, and threw all but one handful overboard, as much to the regret of all on board, as some of them were very handsome.

A writer in a French medical journal who has examined about 900 judicial accounts of suicides in Paris, think himself warranted in assuming the following conclusions: Philosophical, or premeditated suicide, takes place usually during the night and a little before daybreak; accidental, or unpremeditated suicide, takes place during the day, because it is then that the occasional causes arise, such as quarrels, bad news, losses, intemperance, etc. At every age, too, men choose particular modes of committing suicide. Thus in youth he has recourse to hanging, which he soon abandons for firearms; in proportion as vigor declines, or old age advances, hanging is generally the mode.

Bidders are requested to be present at the office of the Board of Public Works to be informed "Proposals for Wood or Coal," and addressed to the undersigned. WM. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

july 8-11 inst. 1 a.m.

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POSTOFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 4th day of August, 1873, for excavating and removing 3300 cubic yards, more or less, of earth (see site for dimensions) to a depth of 10 feet, to be used for the foundation of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

The Raleigh Daily News.

THURSDAY.....JULY 24, 1873.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In order that the people may vote understandingly on the amendments to the Constitution, at the ensuing election, we deem it necessary to give in full the eight clauses in that instrument proposed to be altered, together with the alterations themselves.

FIRST: IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The present Constitution in Article I, Declaration of Rights, provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State unshaken, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

This section is amended by striking out the first clause down to and including the word "but," so that the amended clause in Article I will then read:

"Sec. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

Another alteration in regard to the public debt is provided for in the same amendment, by striking out section 4, Article V of the present Constitution, which is as follows:

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

So that the above section will be entirely stricken out and the amended Constitution will not make it compulsory on the Legislature, by express language, to provide for the payment of interest and principal of the public debt."

SECOND: IN RELATION TO THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Article III, section 1, of the present Constitution names among the other officers of which the Executive Department shall be composed, a Superintendent of Public Works, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly.

This section is to be amended by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so that the section amended shall read:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

The amendment proposes to strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works" wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

THIRD: IN RELATION TO THE STATE CENSUS.

In the present Constitution, Article II, the following provision is made for taking a State Census:

"Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, after the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The amendment proposed to this Article is to strike out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate Districts," in section 5, and to strike out the phrase "as aforesaid, or," the parts so stricken out relating to the census, so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 5. The said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The amendment proposed to this Article is to strike out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate Districts," in section 5, and to strike out the phrase "as aforesaid, or," the parts so stricken out relating to the census, so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

The amendment proposed that this section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

"Sec. 8. The said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The object of this amendment is to do away with the unnecessary expense of taking a State census under the direction of the General Assembly, inasmuch as the same work is done by the national Government.

FOURTH: IN RELATION TO EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The present Constitution, Article V Revenue and Taxation, provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements for mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

The amendment proposes to change this section by inserting after the word "instruments," the words "or any other

personal property," so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements for mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

Pifth: IN RELATION TO THE UNI-

The present Constitution, Article IX, has the following on the subject of the University at Chapel Hill:

"Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the State."

The amendment proposes to strike out this section entirely, thus severing the University from the common school system, and insert the following in lieu thereof, so that the amended Constitution shall read:

"Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom when chosen shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

The following sections of Article IX, relating to the University, are also stricken out:

Sections 13, 14 and 15, relating to the appointment of trustees by the Board of Education, and the officers powers and rights of the trustees. These matters will hereafter devolve on the Legislature, if the amendment relating to the University is ratified.

SIXTH: IN RELATION TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The present Constitution, Article II Legislative Department, provides as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

This section is to be amended by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so that the section amended shall read:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

This amendment also strikes out the word "annually" in section 6, Article III, and inserts the word "biennially," in reference to the requirement of the Governor to communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon.

SEVENTH: IN RELATION TO THE CODE COMMISSION.

The present Constitution, Article IV Judicial Department, makes the following provisions concerning the Code Commissioners:

"Sec. 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed by this Convention to report to the General Assembly at its first session after this Constitution shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the Convention shall provide for the Commissioners a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 3. The same Commissioners shall also report to the General Assembly as soon as practicable, a code of law of North Carolina. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in this commission."

The amendment proposes to strike out both these sections, thus abolishing the Code Commission.

EIGHTH: IN RELATION TO FEDERAL AND OTHER OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The present Constitution, Article XIV, provides as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

The amendment proposes that this section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

"Sec. 8. The said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The object of this amendment is to do away with the unnecessary expense of taking a State census under the direction of the General Assembly, inasmuch as the same work is done by the national Government.

FOURTH: IN RELATION TO EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The present Constitution, Article V Revenue and Taxation, provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements for mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

The amendment proposes to change this section by inserting after the word "instruments," the words "or any other

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C A R D

Persons living in this State, owning lands or interests in lands, or doing business in this State, who do not correspond with the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C., who has established a reliable Agency in the latter State, as the Statute of Limitations requires, may file a certificate of residence with the undersigned.

GEORGE H. SNOW,
Attorney at Law.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Office on Fayetteville Street, two half-squares South of Yarborough House, Haywood's old office.

Practices in the Federal and State Courts, may 21-22m.

R. C. BADGER. T. P. DEVEREUX
BADGER & DEVEREUX

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

Office in Strohach Building, Second door

North of Yarborough House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all cases of Bankruptcy. Mr. Badger will attend all the terms of the District Courts.

May 21-22m. fee charged for consultation.

Sentinel and Era copy.

E. D. W. POULIN,
Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts in the City of Raleigh. Particular attention to Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Office on Fayetteville Street, Up Stairs, next door above W. C. Strohach, May 21-22m.

H. E. CULLOM,
Attorney at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Practices in the Superior Courts of Johnston, Wayne, Wake, Halifax, Warren and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Collections made in all parts of North

Carolina.

J. B. BATCHELOR. L. C. EDWARD
WALTER CLARK. J. M. MULLEN,
C L A R K & M U L L E N ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton and Edgecombe counties in the Federal Courts.

Collections made in all parts of North

Carolina.

B. H. BUNN. SAM'L T. WILLIAMS
B U N N & W I L L I A M S ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Practice in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Federal Court at Raleigh, May 21-22m.

D. CONIGLASS. WM. H. DAY
D A W PARTNERSHIP.

C O N I G L A N D & D A Y ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining counties—In the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts. They will give special attention to collecting and managing estates, and to adjusting the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

The Junior partner will attend at his office in Halifax on Saturdays and Mondays of each week.

ALEX. H. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining counties.

Collections attended to in all parts of the State.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS
march 22-23m.

50 CASES BRANDY PEACHES

Cases Fresh Oysters,

100 Boxes Assorted Candy,

50 Candles at

april 1st LEACH BROS.

20 Boxes clear rib Bath Sides,

20 " rib bath sides,

20 " prime bath shoulders,

Arriving this day.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS
march 22-23m.

20 Boxes Extra and Superfine Flour,

50 Barrels Family Favorite,

100 Boxes Family Favorite Family Flour,

100 Boxes North Carolina Flour,

Brought before the advance.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS
march 22-23m.

50 BARRELS BOLTED MEAL,

500 CORN,

500 VIRGINIA OATS,